

**The Evening Herald.**

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## DRAINAGE.

**P**ECH VALLEY land owners in the vicinity of Roswell are to begin work this spring upon a drainage system which completed will cost more than a million dollars. For the construction of this system the land owners will form drainage districts under the existing state law, and bond their lands. The cost of the system, large as it appears, will be a small consideration in view of the resultant increase in value of the lands drained and new land now lying idle and which will be brought into the productive area of the valley.

Next to the concentration in modern canals of the irrigation water from the Rio Grande now available for the Albuquerque valley, our greatest need is drainage. Literally thousands of acres are lying not only idle but rapidly going toward water and irretrievable ruin because of lack of drainage. Our century old irrigation system wanders over the landscape in hit-or-miss fashion, wasting all the land and all the water it possibly can. All is being deposited with a rapidity that is astonishing and might well be terrifying to the land owner. This is not an idle statement. It has been stated over and over again by the best soil and water and drainage experts in this country; thousands of acres of the best land tributary to Albuquerque are being ruined by lack of drainage.

What are we going to do about it? We are told that our native people will not bond their lands for drainage; that they are non-progressive and all that sort of rot. Up to this time no one has played the matter before our native people. No one has found out or tried to find out where they stand. It is safe to say that properly presented, clearly presented, the native farmer will be as quick to adopt a plan which will make him money as the most progressive farmer from the east.

## THE MOTOR TRADE EXCURSION.

**T**HREE is further evidence of an awakening in our once sleepy neighbor, the state capital, in the plans of its business men to run monthly automobile trade excursions into the towns and rural districts tributary to Santa Fe. The idea is so good, so simple and so certain of result production that it is a wonder someone has not proposed it before. It is a scheme which could and should be copied by the business interests of Albuquerque without delay.

In the long run this city is going to grow and prosper permanently upon the revenue from its tributary farming lands. Why postpone a period of solid prosperity ten or twenty or fifty years?

Why not move now in this drainage problem? Its solution will lead to many beneficial things, among them an increase in our available, incontestable water supply from the Rio Grande sufficient to reclaim many thousands of acres of now idle land.

Properly approached, our United States senators might be able to induce the reclamation service to help us in solving this vital problem. It is being said that thus far our senators, as result getters, for the state, have not been particularly successful. We at least have no kick on our senators as regards their work for this district. We haven't asked them to do anything for us.

We are sorry the Senate committee has deferred the literacy test in the immigration bill and we hope the Senate as a whole will rise to a wiser level of thought and policy. The test is unsound in principle and is inspired by unwise and un-American motives. It is not fair or brave in Congress to put the burden of deciding this issue upon the president. But if it is put up to him, he will meet it, we believe, with his customary courage and candor.—Baltimore Sun.

## DRIFT TO CANADA CHECKED.

**I**N RECENT years there has been heavy migration from the United States to Canada. Some figures which appear in the report of the commissioner general of immigration for 1913 indicate that the movement has been checked and that the drift now is from Canada to this country.

From July 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913 there came from Canada to the United States 142,611 persons, comprising 54,491 United States citizens, 44,701 Canadian citizens, and 44,419 other aliens; and there went from the United States to Canada a total of 130,644 persons, comprising 57,660 United States citizens, 19,279 Canadian citizens, and 23,725 other aliens.

This shows a distinct advantage for the United States in the shifting of population. The advantage is accentuated by comparison of the foregoing figures with those from July 1, 1911,

to July 1, 1912, during which time there came from Canada to the United States 175,513 persons, of whom 72,931 were United States citizens, 42,645 Canadian citizens and 26,975 other aliens. In the same period there went from the United States to Canada 143,531 persons, of whom 97,651 were United States citizens, 26,086 Canadian citizens, and 25,214 other aliens.

In 1912 the number going to Canada from this country exceeded the number coming from Canada to the United States by 25,298, whereas in 1911 the number coming to the United States from Canada exceeded the number going from the United States to Canada by 12,947. This would indicate that Canada has seen the flood tide of the movement and that hereafter the United States will move than hold its own. This in spite of persistent efforts by the Dominion to induce American farmers to move across the line and engage in the cultivation of Canadian lands.

There never was much reason why any American farmer should move to Canada. There is no scarcity of cheap land in the United States. There still remain millions of acres of government land which may be acquired under homestead entry. There is not as much good land to be had in this way as was formerly the case, but no enterprising farmer in this country need lack for land. Canada has been advertised as a sort of agricultural El Dorado, but it presents no greater opportunities than are to be had on this side of the border and it has many disadvantages which do not have to be encountered by the average American farmer.

There is good land in Canada and Canada is needing men to cultivate it, but the same thing can be said of almost any state in the American Union.

The completion of the wireless station at Newcastle, New Brunswick, this month, will be the last link in the "All Red" round-the-world cable system. The installation at Newcastle is considered one of the most modern and powerful in America, and consists of six wooden towers 200 feet high and one of steel 600 feet. The current to be used will be 300 kilowatts. Forty-five operators and electricians will be employed.

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Very soon we will have a first-class highway to Santa Fe, Los Lunas and Belen and the intervening settlements. The road through Tijeras canyon will be put in shape so we may get into the Estancia valley without trouble. The Jemez road is under construction. The road to Bernillo already is good. We have no doubt the county road board will heed the suggestion from the delegation of Cerrillos farmers and build the miles and an eighth of road which will permit that prosperous community to do its shopping in Albuquerque instead of Belen.

When the circus opens its doors here Saturday you will have a life-size demonstration of the way the people of all these sections and towns and villages will come to Albuquerque when we have anything to offer them of interest.

The trade excursion by automobile is quick, cheap and convenient. It will get results for Albuquerque in the way of real cash, which is mainly what we need.

## THE PECOS GAME PRESERVE.

**W**E ARE advised by a federal game warden that the bill for the creation of a national game preserve in the Pecos national forest, which has passed the United States senate, is being held up in the house committee of public lands, of which Congressman Ferguson of this city is a member. The statement made recently before a meeting in the Commercial club was that the bill was being held up at the request of certain petitioners in the vicinity of the Pecos forest, who protested against the reserve because it will interfere with grazing on that forest.

New Mexico is the only state in the Union without a game preserve, state or national. Its usefulness is no objection to need comment or argument. It is difficult to see why the personal interests of a few sheep or cattle growers should be permitted to block a great project which will work for the good, the advancement, the development of the whole state and the pleasure of its people.

## Soda Water.

Little drops of water, carbonated gas, Help the thirsty draught to Do a lot of bis-

**SOLOS**  
by the  
Second Fliddle.**Great Trials of History**

TRIAL OF WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRATFORD.

**O**F THE many distinguished persons who had shown a marked personal attachment to the unfortunate Charles I, and had most faithfully and devotedly served him, no man was more conspicuous than Wentworth, the Earl of Stratford. Against him, therefore, above all the servants of the king, the vengeance of his enemies was directed.

As chief governor of Ireland, Stratford showed a vigor and energy which had much contributed to the peace of that country; but in his determination to uphold the laws, and to check the violence which too often prevailed in that country, it cannot be denied that he had occasionally adopted counsels of an arbitrary and largely legal character, of the notoriety of which the enemies were not slow in taking advantage.

Before quitting the government of Ireland, for his success in which the king had created him an earl, Stratford left instructions for raising and equipping an army of 5,000 men to assist Charles in a fresh attempt to reduce the Scotch to their obedience.

But the earl's activity in Charles' behalf more and more aroused the leaders of the popular party, and when that body met early in November, 1640, to arrange their plans and after a debate with closed doors the majority of the commons noticed this they abandoned the impeachment idea and resolved to proceed against Stratford by a bill of attainder.

Though the king's friends did their best to stem the torrent of public feeling, it proved too strong for their efforts, and within a fortnight the bill of attainder was passed by the commons. Meanwhile the lords continued their trial, and Stratford concluded his defense by a pathetic and noble appeal to the sense of justice of his judges.

Charles informed the two houses of parliament that had they condemned Stratford on fair proof, he would have allowed the law to take its course, but as he himself knew the falsehood of the evidence he could not give the royal assent to the attainder. The bill was passed by the lords by a majority of 22 to 16.

With tears and lamentations Charles signed the warrant; and if prior were wanting of the destruction of his mind by the interior conflict he had endured, he now took the truly hopeless step of sending the young Prince of Wales to the house of lords with a letter entreating that both houses would consent to the sentence of death against Stratford being changed to one of life imprisonment.

This petition was treated with scorn, and even a reprieve for a few days refused. The next morning the Earl of Stratford was conducted to the scaffold on Tower Hill. He made a brief speech in which he said that it was some satisfaction to him to know that the king did not think he deserved to die.

to a great banquet in Mullingham fort, and when the guests were in a mandarin state as a result of the good cheer, his armed men fell on them with the enthusiasm of a total of the guests, but one man escaped, a hard-headed, long-limbed party named Lawler.

Now that accordion plaiting has returned to style, it is necessary to know just how material should be prepared to send to the specialty shop, where such plaiting is done by machine. Drop skirts, petticoats and dresses now have an accordion plaited bottom about the bottom of the skirt, says the Denver Times. To make such a flounce about three breadths of 36-inch goods are sewn together. This is enough when plaited, to make just the right size flounce about the bottom of the skirt. A little less, say 2 1/4 yards, will make enough plaiting for a petticoat.

All sizes of plait are used, fine, medium and large. The newest is the very fine kind, which hangs together in a novel and attractive fashion and looks like fluting. Accordion plaiting is wound in serpentine fashion from the waist to the hem of evening skirts, or drops from below wide-swafted sashes in tunic-like fashion.

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**BROILED ORANGES ON TOAST**

**Lemons and oranges, although**

**among the most easily obtained**

**fruits, are not often enough used**

**as food or drink, says Fannie Merritt**

**Farmer, who gives the following**

**recipes in the Woman's Home Com-**

**panion:**

**Broiled Oranges on Toast.**

Peel oranges cut in one half inch slices and remove seeds. Brush over

with melted butter, place in a buttered broiler and broil over a clear fire five minutes, turning frequently. Remove the circular pieces of sauted bread or sponge cake and sprinkle with grated sweet chocolate. Serve with whipped cream.

**Holland House Sausages.**

Cut apart a string of small sausages and pierce each one several times with a fork. Put in an iron

frying pan, cover with boiling water and cook fifteen minutes. Drain

return to frying pan and cook until well browned. Arrange on hot platter and garnish with toast fingers (on

which mafra d'hotel butter is forced

through a pastry bag and tube), toast points, lemon cut in fancy shapes and

quarters.

**Mature d'Hotel Butter.**

Put one-fourth cupful of butter into

a small bowl and work until

creamy. Add one-half teaspoonful of

salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of paprika and one-half tablespoonful of finely

chopped parsley; then add very slowly, while stirring constantly, three-fourths tablespoonful of lemon juice.

**Cream French Dressing.**

Mix one-half teaspoonful of salt,

one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper,

with two tablespoonsful of lemon juice, four tablespoonsful of olive oil and three tablespoonsful of heavy

cream. Stir until well blended.

**Columbia French Dressing.**

For dressed lettuce. Mix in a small glass jar one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of mustard, one-half teaspoonful of onion juice, one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, two tablespoonsful of lemon juice and six tablespoonsful of olive oil. Set in cold place until serving time. Be sure to shake vigorously before using on salad.

**Knickerbocker Salad.**

Wipe and peel oranges and remove pulp. Arrange lettuce leaves on individual salad plates. In center of each place a slice of canned pineapple, drained thoroughly. On pineapples arrange one row—peeled orange in circular fashion, having pistachios between the sections. In center place a ball of cream cheese, garnishing the top with a diamond-shaped piece of red pepper or canned pimento. Serve with a French dressing.

## Our Diaphanous Clothes

*Kate Upson Clark, in Leslie's.*

*T*HIS English paper raves over the English ladies in denouncing the scarcity of the present reminiscence apparel. A missionary, who might be expected to be used to much worse things, even quotes (not quite correctly) the due prophet Jeremiah on the subject.

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